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## Select Poetry.

From the Weekly Pennsylvanian.

### WE SHALL MEET AGAIN.

BY ROY.

O! how mournfully and drear
Sounds that wintry blast to me,
As I sit within my lonely home,
And thought is ranging free,
O'er the field of the buried past—
Of memories fond and dear—
And the joys I knew, and the friends I loved,
Like shadows again appear.

It is then I think of thee,
And the time when first we met,
In the full rich light of youth's blest morn,
With hearts like harp strings set
To a joyous note—when care,
Bade no jarring discord rise,
Nor cloud, nor shade of sorrow dimmed
The sunlight of thine eyes.

Alas! that the fair and young,
The beautiful and good,
Should be called, in the spring of earthly good,
To the grave's dark solitude:
But the chilling wind, that sweeps
Along in the midnight gloom,
With a mournful wail, like a spirit-tone,
Chants a requiem o'er thy tomb.

The clods of the valley lie
In coldness o'er thy bed,
But my soul doth oft, in the shadowy hour,
Commune with the sainted dead;
And when thy vision comes,
As now, in that mystic train,
A voice like thine whispers soft and low,
That WE SHALL MEET AGAIN!

## A Select Story.

### ADVENTURES OF AN ORPHAN.

Towards the latter part of the summer of 1840, a lad of prepossessing appearance entered the beautiful town of G———, situated at the foot of Seneca Lake, near the centre of the State. He had traveled from the western part of Ohio, where his father, a widower, had died from one of those malignant fevers so common in newly settled countries, while overseeing the cultivation of a large tract of land, in order to regain a fortune lost during the disastrous speculations of 1834.

Being an only son and left among strangers, after the death of his father, George Wentworth resolved to leave Ohio and remove to the State of New York, for the purpose of trying his fortune in any manner that chance might offer. He had passed through several towns and villages on his route without meeting anything to attract his attention till reaching G——.

This fine town, with its lovely lake and fine scenery, struck his fancy, and so he determined to obtain employment, if possible, and make it his future home.

While walking along the principal streets of the place—a shady avenue over-looking the lake on which are located several fine churches and other public buildings—he saw a large crowd assembled around a newly erected liberty pole, in front of one of the principal hotels. On approaching the spot he found that it was a political meeting, held for the purpose of raising the pole and making party speeches.

Our hero forced his way into the crowd just as they were raising the "stars and stripes," with the names of their favorite candidates, to the top of the flag-staff. The flag had scarcely reached half way, the enthusiasm being at his height, when the cord twisted and caught in the little wheel at the top. They pulled and tried every way, but were unable to raise or lower the flag a single inch. The excitement and cheering ceased, and all eyes were raised to the half-masted flag. A portion of the opposition party who were grouped together a little in the rear of the main body, began to jeer and joke about the apparently bad omen, to the evident discomfiture of their opponents.

At length Judge S———, editor and publisher of the G——— Journal, then a candidate for Congress, offered $50 to any one who would climb the staff and draw the cord through the wheel.

The utmost silence reigned for several minutes, but no one advanced to make the daring trial. "Who will volunteer?" shouted the Judge strongly excited, as a peal of laughter went up from the opposition.

The chuckle had scarcely died away, however, before George with his cap and shoes off, stepped before the Judge, and with a confident look, exclaimed:

"I, sir, will climb it!"

"You, my lad, you are not strong enough?"

"Oh, yes, sir; I'm used to climbing."

"Then go ahead, my little Spartan," said the Judge, at the same time giving him an encouraging pat on the shoulder.

Steadily, hand over hand, his feet clutching the pole in a manner that proved him to be an expert climber, George made his way to the top of the staff, which was so slender that it swayed to and fro with his weight.—Nothing daunted, he wound his legs right and left round the pole, and with his right hand untwisted the cord. Shouting fearlessly to those below to hoist away, he clung on till the flag fairly reached the top, and then slowly descended.

The cheers that now rent the air were terrific; opposition and all, joined in one universal shout. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, the Judge looked at the boy with admiration, and took out his pocket book to pay the promised reward. George noticed the action and exclaimed—

"Keep your money, sir; I want no pay for helping to raise the American flag."

"Nobly said, my little man; what is your name?" inquired the Judge.

"George Wentworth, sir; I am an orphan, and have just arrived here in search of employment," replied our hero, his bright eye glistening with a tear.

"Well, you shall live with me," exclaimed the Judge. "I will take care of you for the future."

* * * * * * *

Five years passed from the time that George Wentworth became a member of his benefactor's family. In the meantime Judge S—— had been defeated by his political opponent; and George had been initiated into the mysteries of the "art preservative of arts." He had become a favorite with the citizens, and was looked upon as the adopted son of the Judge. It was even whispered in private circles that he was to be the envied husband of the beautiful and accomplished Ida, the Judge's only daughter.

But this George had not dreamed of. 'Tis true he never felt so happy as when in her presence, and it did make his muscles twitch to see the foppish students from the College swarm around the acknowledged idol of his heart.

Poor youth! had he known the real state of Ida's feelings, the thought would have almost turned his brain; and could he have interpreted the gleam of joy that flashed from her eyes whenever he uttered a noble sentiment or sally of wit, it would have filled his soul with ecstacy and delight.

One fine day in the latter part of June, Ida, her father and George, were enjoying a sail on the lake in their trim little yacht—the "Swan," which had won the "cup" at the last regatta under the management of our hero, who was at present standing by the mast gazing at the beautiful scenery on the opposite shore; the Judge held the tiller, and Ida was leaning over the side of the boat, trailing her pretty hand through the clear water on the lake, when a sudden gust of wind careering the yacht so that she lost her balance and fell into the water. George heard the splash made by Ida, and before the Judge could utter a cry had kicked off his light summer shoes, and plunged in to rescue her; being a skillful and vigorous swimmer, he came up with the struggling girl before her clothes would allow her to sink, and entwining her waist with his left arm, struck out with his right and kept her above water till the Judge turned the boat and came to their relief. In a few moments they were safely in the boat again, and Ida soon recovered from the effects of her unexpected bath.

The old Judge embraced George, and exclaimed, with tears starting fast from his eyes:

"God bless you, my dear boy, you have saved my daughter's life; how can I ever repay you?"

"By saying nothing about it," replied Geo. "I owe you a thousand fold more than I can ever repay, and am too happy in being able to render even this slight service."

The lovely Ida could say nothing. Her heart was overflowing with an expression that told volumes. Her father observing her earnest loving glance, began to guess the true state of affairs. He was not prepared for it; and in silence turned the boat to the shore. They soon reached home with feelings far different from those they had started with.

The following morning, George received a notice to meet the Judge in his library. His heart beat wildly—what could it mean?

The Judge was determined to put him to a severe test. As soon as George entered the library, he commenced:

"Since becoming an inmate of my family, George, you have conducted yourself in a worthy manner, performed every duty cheerfully, and neglecting none. You are now of age, and are capable of doing business for yourself. I have placed five thousand dollars in the bank at your disposal; you can use the sum as you think proper, or let it on interest, and take charge of my office at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year; in either case you must leave my house for the present time. What do you say to my proposals?"

George was completely bewildered, and stammered forth a request to be allowed a few hours for consideration. This being granted, he retired to his room and threw himself on the bed in a paroxysm of grief. Could the Judge have guessed what he himself had scarcely have dared to hope? What right had he to his benefactor's daughter and fortune? None! He would smother his feelings and earn an honorable living by his own exertions.

Various were the rumors set afloat by the scandal mongers of G——, as to the cause of young Wentworth leaving his patron's mansion, but their inuendoes were unheeded.—George now devoted himself wholly to business and study. His brow wore a more thoughtful expression, and his cheeks grew a shade paler.

The Judge acted with him in a straightforward, frank manner, yet never addressed him in the kind fatherly tones as had been his wont before the incident that occurred on the lake. If he chanced to meet Ida in his walks, a friendly glance and nod were all that passed; still he felt that his cheek betrayed him, for the warm blood gushed from his loving heart, and tinted his cheeks with a tell-tale blush; and he cherished the pleasing thought that her look was beaming with hope.

A little more than a year had passed from the time George had left the home of those he loved.

It was the eve of another election; excitement ran high, and Judge S—— was again a candidate for Congress. For several weeks a series of ably written articles had appeared in the Judge's paper. They were addressed to all classes—farmers, mechanics, and laborers. The original and vigorous style, clear and convincing arguments, deep and profound reasoning of those articles invariably carried conviction to the parties to whom they were addressed. All the newspapers of the party in that Congressional district copied them, and curiosity was on tiptoe to discover the author, as they were simply signed by two little stars. The election passed off, and Judge S—— was elected by a large majority.

Late one night, while Ida and her father were returning from a party given in honor of his election, they observed a light in the printing office. As the establishment was usually closed at twilight, it appeared strange that it should be lit up at that hour, so the Judge determined to learn the cause. Requesting his daughter to accompany him, they ascended the stairs and entered the office quietly. A sight met their view which caused the heart of one of them to beat violently.—At the desk, a short distance from the door, sat George, fast asleep, with head resting on his arm. As Ida's father stepped forward to waken the sleeper, he observed several political articles lying on the desk, and a freshly written article with the mysterious stars attached. The truth flashed upon the Judge in a moment—he was indebted to George for his success! He beckoned to Ida, who came trembling to his side. Just then they saw by the light of the flickering lamp a smile pass over the slumberer's face, and he muttered the words, "dear Ida," in a tender tone.

"Oh, father!" exclaimed the loving girl, affectionately throwing her arms around her parent's neck, "do let George come home again; it's surely no sin for him to love me."

Awakened by the sound of Ida's voice, George looked around confused, and as he saw Ida and her father, he endeavored to hide the manuscript. But the Judge stopped him by saying laughingly:

"It won't do, you young rascal; you are fairly caught, found out—talk in your sleep, will ye—ha! ha! ha!"

George was bewildered and transported—he had been awakened from a pleasant dream to a bright reality. Matters were soon explained, and the warm hearted Judge, after blessing them both, promised to see them married before he started for Washington.

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A CALIFORNIA WIFE.—We have been told that when John Bigler, the late Governor of the State of California, was a member of the State Legislature, Mrs. B., his wife, absolutely washed the clothes of some of the honorable gentlemen for so much a dozen. At the time of his election Bigler was very poor, and his per diem was hardly enough for himself and his wife to live upon in these prodigal times. To make both ends meet, and save something against a rainy day, Madame Bigler put her shoulder to the wheels as above stated.

Now, won't this be rather startling to the pale-faced, attenuated damsels of the East, who faint and scream at the sight of a wash-tub or cob-web? Think of it. The wife of an ex-Governor with her sleeves and gown rolled up, bending over a wash-tub, while her husband, with his clean dicky standing upright chafing his ears, rose to a question of privilege, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. S-p-e-a-k-e-r!" And then think of the ex-washerwoman being feted, three years after, as the wife of the Gov. of the State of California, worth a hundred and fifty thousand dollars—enough money to make the heads of universal snobdom duck and dive like an affrightened water-fowl in a thunder storm.

Good for the Pennsylvania Dutch girl!—Five hundred years hence, when the historian lifts the veil from the catacombs of the past and writes the history of the unforgotten dead, he may, perhaps append this little episode to the history of one of California's Governors; and the little ragged girls that then go down to dip water from the Rio Sacramento, may think better of their mothers who have to labor, because a long time ago Mrs. John Bigler, the Governor's wife, filled her wash-tub from the same noble river.

These are the pioneer women of California; there are many such, as strong willed and as true, who quail not at their own footsteps in the woods, whose hearts swell with hope at

The clanking of the hammer,
And the creaking of the crane.

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EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington Union publishes the text of a Convention between the United States and Austria in regard to the extradition of criminals. It is provided:

1. That the two Governments shall, upon mutual requisition by them or their ministers, officers or authorities, deliver up to justice all persons who, "being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or robbery, or forgery, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other." Provided that the same evidence of criminality shall be required as would, according to the law of the place where the fugitive may be found, justify his apprehension and commitment for trial. The agreement shall not apply to crimes committed anterior to its date, nor "to any crime or offence of a political character."

2. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Convention.

3. Whenever any person demanded shall have committed any new crime in the State, to which he may have fled, he shall not be delivered up until after trial, with punishment or acquittal, there.

The Convention is to be in force until Jan. 1, 1858, and may be terminated upon giving one year's notice after that date.

The Convention takes effect from the 15th of December, 1856.

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A CERTIFICATE.—One of the certificates of death, written by a "physician of large practice," received at the City Inspector's Office, reads as follows: "Mrs. Karolyne Johnsons dawther aged five months and ate days died with defishensy of life to-day under my attendance."

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☞ The Etiquette of Visiting—Do as Echo does—she no sooner receives a call than immediately she responds to it.

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☞ Dick says that a *bridal* ceremony is apt to be a curb on a man for the remainder of his days.

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☞ Law and equity are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder.


# The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 21, 1857. NO. 31.


### Too Much of a Good Thing.

A correspondent of a Georgia paper thus discourses in a letter to the editor:—Did you ever have too much of a good thing? I reckon you know we have had a heap of preaching in this place lately. This leads me to talk a little to you about these things. Now, I reckon, we have not had one mite too much preaching. Granny always told me these things were the glory of this blessed land of liberty, when I was a child—and now I'm grown a man I can *sense* these words and see how they are right and useful. But I will tell you, as a friend, in a whisper, what I don't like. When I work hard, and gain an hour to go and hear a godly old man preach the gospel, I don't like to hear a green-headed young preacher, or layman, rise up and spout a whole half hour.

"We won't be practised on," said the State prisoners in a certain stone cage, on the banks of the great river Hudson, to the offer of preaching from a theological school not very far off. "We wont be practised on by these young preachers. They think they'll learn the trade by preaching to us. We don't want them—but send us good old Dr. S. or the gray-headed and worthy Mr. M. and we will be thankful for preaching." Let the occasional preacher begin and end where he pleases; but the stated preacher who meets his people from three to five times a week, for religious services, must be short and pithy, or he will drive away health from himself, and hearers from his place of worship. Whitfield himself complained about being preached into a good spirit, and out of it again by the same service. If that good man could be thus affected by too much of a good thing at one time, and we poor creatures, may be injured by taking more than we can digest."

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### Holding the Bear.

A good many years ago, two men, neighbors, in Maine, had been in the woods during the day, and returning towards evening when within a mile of their homes, observed a large bear making directly for one of them, and, to avoid his grasp, he dodged behind a sizeable tree. The bear sprang and clasped his fore-paws around the tree, and the man immediately seized and held them fast. After a consultation how they should despatch the bear, it was agreed that the man who was at liberty, should proceed home, obtain an axe and return immediately, for the purpose of killing him. The man arrived home, related the situation of their neighbor to his wife, and his plan for killing the bear; but not being much in a hurry, directed his wife to prepare supper, and he would take some before he started, which was accordingly done.

After supper was over, and he had taken several turns from the fire to the door, and from the door to the fire, and lounging a while he concluded he would go to bed early and be stirring by times in the morning, and release his friend. Morning arrived, and the axe was got in readiness. He then told his wife he believed he would have his breakfast before he went. Breakfast being over, and several small jobs done about the house, he leisurely shouldered his axe, and shortly found his neighbor in the same position, very patiently holding the bear, and awaiting his return. On his approachiug near the spot, and just as he was raising the axe to give the fatal blow, his friend said, "Stop! I have suffered enough holding the bear—you come and take my place, and let me have the satisfaction of killing him." This was readily assented to; and the man, after being released, and seeing his neighbor in the situation that he had been, shouldered the axe and walked off, leaving the loiterer in full possession of the bear in his turn.

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### Benton on Dissipation.

In a recent lecture before the Apprentices' Library Association of Boston, Col. BENTON spoke strongly in favor of abstinence from intoxicating drinks. He attributed his own exemption from the infirmities which are supposed to belong to age to his temperate habits in early and mature life. He said:

"He totally abstained for the first half of his life and was temperate the other half.—He had not only totally abstained from spiritous liquors, vinous liquors, fermented liquors, and everything of the kind, but he had kept himself free from *every* kind of dissipation. He knew no game whatever; and to this moment could not tell, when looking at a party playing cards, which was the loser and which the winner. He had often set up all night, watching the sick on military duty, and a book—*a book*—had often kept him awake; but he had never spent one night of dissipation."

Few men who have mixed as much in society and been as many years in public life as Col. Benton, can say as much and tell the truth. Fortunate would it be for themselves and the country if the young men of this generation would imitate his example.

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BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENTS.—We live in the midst of blessings, until we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of man's history? what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being, and our very life; there is not an object around you which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is on it. Not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its wholesome and healthy parts, to the Gospel.

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TO REMOVE RUST FROM KNIVES, &c.—Cover the knives with sweet oil well rubbed on, and after two days, take a lump of fresh lime, and rub till the rust disappears. It forms a sort of soap with the oil, which carries off all the rust.

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☞ A female school teacher in her advertisement, stated that she was complete mistress of her own tongue. "If that's the case," said a caustic old bachelor, "she can't ask too much for her services."

### REPORT

#### To the Stockholders of the Lancaster Bank.

The undersigned committee of Stockholders of said Bank, appointed to investigate its condition and make report—

1. Whether said Bank is solvent or insolvent:
2. If found insolvent, to report the cause or causes of such insolvency, and the manner in which it was produced:
3. The time or times when the losses were incurred that have rendered it insolvent:
4. The names of the Directors and officers under whose administration the insolvency of the Bank occurred—

respectfully beg leave to submit to this meeting, That having made the investigation directed by the resolution under which they were appointed, and after a careful examination of the assets and liabilities of the Bank, have come to the conclusion that the statement submitted to the Stockholders at a former meeting, was a fair and impartial exhibition of the condition of the Bank—thus leaving no doubt of its insolvency to an amount sufficient to absorb the entire capital stock and a portion of the deposites.

The insolvency of the Bank can be readily traced to a combination of causes, each contributing to waste its resources and encroach upon its assets. Instead of accommodating the business community in the locality of the Bank, where the Directors had the means of knowing the responsibility of the drawers and endorsers of the paper offered for discount, it loaned an amount exceeding three-fourths of its capital to a few individuals (its President and Cashier among the number,) for the purpose of building the Sunbury and Philadelphia Railroad—erecting extensive iron establishments, and developing the Shamokin Coal fields—projects, which, every man of even ordinary discretion must have foreseen, would lock up the funds of the Bank, thus loaned to those parties, for a long space of time; and, if those speculations should prove disastrous, must inevitably lose to the Bank the money loaned for such purposes.

In consequence of the entire capital of the Bank being locked up: either by being on the protest list, invested in factory stock, and in loans to its President, DAVID LONGENECKER, and his co-operators in the Shamokin Coal speculations, resort was had to various illegitimate methods of banking, in order to carry its circulation, but which in rapid succession only tended still more to cripple its condition. Among the expedients resorted to by the Bank to carry its circulation, without the basis of its capital, was the furnishing of its bills to wild-cat Savings Institutions, private banking establishments, and even private individuals, in large amounts, charging interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, with the understanding, on the part of this class of borrowers, that they should keep those bills afloat, so as not to incommode the Bank. By this means one single individual has become indebted to the Bank in a very large amount, which indebtedness is put down among the doubtful and bad assets. But independent of the insolvency of the parties to whom the bills of the bank were thus furnished in large amounts for circulation, this method of keeping up a circulation was the cause of additional losses. These bills of the bank found their way to Philadelphia, the commercial mart of Pennsylvania, where it was required they should be redeemed in gold or silver; and in order to do this the notes and bills of exchange which had been discounted at the counters of the Bank, at legal rates, were sent to Philadelphia, and there sold at a discount, rating from 1½ to 3 per cent. per month. More than $90,000 of the insolvency of the Bank can be traced to the payment of extra interest to meet the demands of its circulation.

Among other causes of its insolvency may be mentioned the transfer to the Bank of $20,000 worth of factory stock at par by DAVID LONGENECKER, the President, on the 29th of January, 1852, when in fact the stock was not selling at more than $14 to $16 per share, the par value being $50 per share. Also, in the exchange by the Bank of $13,500, James' Loan, at par, being a loan secured by first mortgage on Conestoga Steam Mill, No. 3, for 325 shares Lancaster Bank Stock at $60 per share. This exchange was directed by the Board of Directors in May, 1855, the stock to be transferred to the Bank before the first of November, 1855; but the stock was not transferred until after the May dividend in 1856. Mr. LONGENECKER, however, took immediate possession of the securities for the James' Loan, after the Board agreed to the exchange, thus defrauding the Bank out of either the year's interest on the James' Loan or the two dividends on the 225 shares of Lancaster Bank Stock.

Another direct, palpable and gross fraud was committed upon the Bank in May, 1856, by which it lost $4,000 of good securities in the following manner: In February, 1856, a resolution passed the Board of Directors for the appointment of a Committee to investigate its condition, and on the 3rd of March, 1856, the following Committee was announced, viz: HATHORN FREELAND, BENJ. ESHLEMAN, AUGUSTUS BOYD, A. HERR SMITH, and BENJ. C. BACHMAN, Esqrs. This committee proceeded in the discharge of their duties, and made considerable progress, before the dividends were declared in May, 1856. On the 8th of May, after the dividend was declared, Mr. BOYD, a member of that committee, moved the Board of Directors to allow Mr. GLEIM to exchange with the Bank its stock at $55 per share for a bond of $4,000, which the bank held against Mr. GLEIM as principal, and five other responsible names as sureties, which was allowed by the Board to be done. Mr. GLEIM not having at that time the stock to transfer, Mr. BOYD procured for him a power-of-attorney from his brother, J. TAYLOR BOYD, and his brother-in-law, T. W. HENDERSON, for the transfer to the Bank of the stock held by them respectively, and also gave a power of attorney to transfer the stock held by Mr. BOYD himself, thus palming upon the Bank its stock at $55 per share, when he and the members of the Board of Directors must have known the stock of the Bank to be worse than worthless.

Among other causes, also, of the insolvency of the Bank, was the payment of the notes of parties without there being funds standing to their credit in the institution to meet them. The most barefaced in criminal transactions of that kind may be summed up as follows: In March, 1855, WM. L. HELFENSTEIN had notes maturing in the Lancaster Savings Institution for over $50,000. These notes were endorsed by either the President or Cashier of the Lancaster Bank, in their individual capacity, and also by JNO. F. LONG and THOS. BAUMGARDNER, then also Directors of the Bank. At the maturity of these notes they were presented to the Lancaster Bank for payment, and were directed by the Cashier to be paid, although at the time Mr. HELFENSTEIN had no funds in Bank to his credit to meet them—thus appropriating the funds of the Bank to their own private indebtedness to an amount exceeding $50,000.

Another cause of the insolvency of the Bank, was the taking away from it, by DAVID LONGENECKER, of $14,000 of first mortgage Sunbury Railroad bonds, which had been taken by the Bank as collateral and returning it in lieu thereof an equal amount of the second mortgage bonds.

So early as 1849, when CHRISTIAN BACHMAN was its Cashier, several transactions took place which were the means of losing to the Bank, more than $50,000; one of which was the loaning to Mr. SHOENBERGER, $25,000 of the money of the Bank, without the approbation of the Board of Directors; the other was the loaning to F. A. VANDYKE, a broker in Philadelphia, $25,000 for which a specie certificate was taken, and which is still in Bank, having been counted as specie from 1849 to this time, in the assets of the Bank.

Among other losses to the Bank, may be enumerated subscriptions of Stock to Railroads. On the 27th of December, 1852, the Board of Directors subscribed $5,000 in the Stock of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company; and on the 13th day of September, 1852, the Board subscribed $5,000 in the Stock of the Sunbury Railroad Company—investments of the funds of the Bank foreign to the objects of the Legislature in conferring banking privileges; and no Bank can exist in a healthy condition, with its funds locked up in securities, from which gold or silver can not be realized to meet the demands of its circulation, and which are so liable to depreciation.

The whole management of this Bank, from 1848 to the day its doors closed, has been characterized by wicked criminality on the part of the President and former Cashier, and gross negligence on the part of the Directors, in whom was confided that trust by the Stockholders. It has been used as a family affair, without any regard to the rights of Stockholders and Depositors, as if its capital had been placed there for the especial benefit of those, who, by misplaced public confidence, succeeded in the control of its management.

From the sworn statements of B. C. BACHMAN, its Cashier, annually furnished to the Auditor General, as required by law, the public were credulously led to believe the Institution was in a sound condition; but, from an examination of the books, these sworn statements are found to have been false, and were known to be so by the Cashier at the time he made them.

As an example of the manner in which the Bank was used for the benefit of some of the Directors, the minutes of the Board show that on March 13th, 1854, a private banker, then in the Board, was authorized to overdraw his account, $10,000, paying interest at the rate of three per cent per annum. This money, was, of course, used in shaving paper, and was liable to be returned to the counters of the Bank the next day, and gold or silver demanded for it.

It may be that some of the paper held by the Bank, which is now worthless, was discounted by D. LONGENECKER and B. C. BACHMAN, the President and Cashier, without the knowledge of the Board of Directors; but the notes thus discounted were not drawn at one time, but ran through a course of years; and it was the duty of the Directors to have known what was done behind the board—which they could easily have known by looking at the books. No investigation of the condition of the Bank was had from the year 1848 until the year 1856—evidencing a degree of carelessness and negligence, on the part of the Directors, entirely inexcusable.

The losses which rendered the Bank insolvent occurred gradually from 1849 up to the time the Bank closed its doors. The committee had not time to place the several losses to each year when they occurred.

W. W. BROWN, *Chairman.*

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### Somewhat Stingy.

Old Pinchem had the reputation of being a most miserly man. One day coming out of his stable with three small nubbins of corn in his hand, his cow, an attenuated burlesque on the bovine genus, approached and made it evident that the provender would be highly agreeable to her palate. Pinchem gave her one of the nubbins which seemed only to inflame her hunger, for she followed him bellowing for more. With a sign of regret, he gave her another, but just as he was about to enter his door the cow intercepted him, and seemed inclined to contest the passage for the remaining nubbin. Thoroughly enraged, the old reprobate flung the last bite to the animal and exclaimed:—"There you darned fool, take it and founder."

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☞ The age of a cultivated mind is often more complacent, is even more luxurious than the youth. It is the reward of the due use of the endowments bestowed by nature; while they who in youth have made no provision for age, are left like an unsheltered tree, stripped of its leaves, and its branches shaking and withering before the cold blasts of winter.

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☞ There are many who waste affection by a careless neglect. It is not a plant to grow unnurtured; the rude touch may destroy its delicate texture forever; the subtle chords of love are chilled and snapped asunder by neglect.

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☞ Horace Greeley has brought a libel suit against J. W. Gray, editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, for articles published in that paper during and since the late campaign. The damages claimed are $10,000.

Well, this is decidedly rich, we did not think that Horace Greeley, who is the gross libeller of everything that is good and just, and every great man in the country, would have the impudence to bring a suit for libel, it matters not what the provocation.

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☞ "Charles," said a father to his son, while working in a saw mill, "what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do? When I was your age I could go with the first cut."

"But," said Charles, "the first cut is the slab."

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☞ The truly great and good in affliction, bear a countenance more princely than they are wont: for it is a temper of the highest hearts, like the palm-tree, to strive most upwards when it is most burthened.

# THE GLOBE.

*Circulation—the largest in the county.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 21, 1857.


### To Delinquents!---Pay up.

All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient—at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.—There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general hing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done.—We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

☞ We regret to learn that the notice we took of the action of the Huntingdon Presbyterian congregation has been looked upon abroad, as warranting an inference unfavorable to the Rev. Mr. McLean. Such a conclusion was far from our intention, and none such was intended by the congregation, as is evidenced by the following extract from a letter sent by its Trustees to Mr. McLean, which we are permitted to publish, that any such impression elsewhere produced may be removed:

"The Trustees beg leave to say that in the late meeting of the congregation, those who proposed and voted for a change in your salary, publicly disavowed any wish or willingness to dispense with your Pastoral services. The reasons assigned for it were entirely of a financial or pecuniary character, to wit; the inability of some of the Pewholders to pay the increased rent of their pews; and the salary was not reduced for any reason applying to yourself. The Trustees, or all of them who were present at the meeting, voted against the change in your salary.

"The undersigned, individually and personally, and as the Trustees of the Huntingdon Presbyterian congregation, disavow any wish or willingness to dispense with your Pastoral services; on the contrary, we beg to assure you of our confidence, our sympathy, and affectionate esteem; and we hope nothing has occurred or may occur to separate you from us.

"We remain yours, &c.

DAVID BLAIR, WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
GEO. W. GARRETSON, JAMES MAGUIRE,
ABM. McCOY, R. ALLISON MILLER."

### The Journal and Simon Cameron.

The Huntingdon Abolition *Journal* of last Wednesday says:

☞ Gen. Simon Cameron, Republican, has been elected U. S. Senator. Huzza!

True to its character for inconsistency, the *Journal* rejoices over the election by bribery of a man whom a year or two ago it denounced without stint or measure. All are familiar with the style in which the *Journal* denounced President Pierce and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. To all such it will seem a little strange that it should now "wheel about and turn about" and "huzza" over the election of the friend of all that it has denounced and condemned as "infamous and unholy."

The following resolutions were written, read, and voted for by Simon Cameron in a Dauphin county Democratic Convention:

"Resolved, That we have confidence in the administration of GEN. PIERCE, because he has manfully battled for those principles, and thrown his influence in favor of sustaining the rights of man to self government.

"Resolved, That we are in FAVOR of the NEBRASKA KANSAS bill, because it embodies the vital principles of self government, which never can conflict with the interests of freedom."

If it be true that Simon Cameron still adheres to these sentiments, and if it be true that he "holds abolitionism in utter contempt," we cannot divine the cause of the Abolition "huzzas" over his purchased election. We suspect that while Cameron bought three democrats for a few thousand dollars he 'sold' the whole Black Republican party for nothing.

### The New Cabinet.

The *Valley Spirit* contains a letter from "Betsy Buckhandle," the chambermaid at Wheatland, in which the following is given as Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—having been taken by her from a memorandum found in the left boot of the President elect, "when he went to bed on Saturday night and set his boots outside of his room door to have them greased for Sunday:"

Secretary of State—Biggs.
Secretary of the Treasury—Diggs.
Secretary of the Navy—Figgs.
Secretary of War—Jiggs.
Secretary of the Interior—Piggs.
Postmaster General—Riggs.
Attorney General—Wiggs.

Betsy, we suspect, has about as much ground for her "speculations" concerning Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet as the N. Y. Herald and Greely's Tribune have.

☞ During Washington's administration three new States were admitted into the Union—two slave and one free. And Washington's immediate successors admitted all that applied, without pausing a moment to inquire into the domestic habits of the people. It was none of their business. If such was the practice of those illustrious patriots, why should we depart from their paths to follow such creatures as Sumner, Wilson, Giddings, Parson Beecher and the Devil?

☞ Hon. George Scott, the newly elected Canal Commissioner, on Tuesday, 13th inst., was qualified and took his seat as a member of the Canal Board, in the place of Hon. T. H. Forsythe, whose term of office expired on that day.

MISSOURI U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of Missouri met in joint convention on Monday 12th, and elected James S. Green, Democrat, U. S. Senator for the short term. The vote stood—Green 89, Benton 34, and Kenneth 32.

### Protest of the Absentees from the late Democratic Caucus which Nominated Col. Forney for United States Senator.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 15, 1857.

EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH UNION:—We send you herewith a Protest and Preface which you will oblige us by publishing in your paper. This document would not now be published, were it not that the malicious impeachment of our motives, and the ignorant attacks made upon us in Philadelphia, compel us to speak thus in self defence.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. K. CALHOUN.

PREFACE.

The following protest was written and signed by us before the election of U. S. Senator took place, but the publication of it was delayed—believing that all honest men who knew the reasons that impelled us to adopt the course we did would fully appreciate them, and that no one would be so base as to attribute to us, in any way, the election of Gen. Cameron.

We prefer publishing the protest as it was originally written—because we there pledged ourselves, that in no event would we vote for any other than a reliable Democrat. How far we were true to this pledge, is now known—another reason also impels us to this course, the language is moderate, much more so than some transpiring circumstances of late, would justify us in using. We are proud to know, that men who know us—and public prints that have respect for their own standing and the honor of men, treat us fairly. We ask nothing more.

But when a few political hucksters, reeking with pollution themselves, arraign us with such men as Lebo, Manear, and Wagonseller, traitors from the very caucus, that we refused to attend, and a public sheet gives place to resolutions containing sentiments, that every honest man knows to be false, we must speak in our own defence. If the Democracy of the East will permit such men as passed the resolution contained in the "Pennsylvanian" of the 15th inst., to arraign a portion of the Democracy of the West, and dissolve all connection with them politically, we are much mistaken—we are willing to dissolve with those who arraign us, but not with the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

To place in the same list the names of the *Hon. H. D. Foster and that of Lebo & Co.*, is an insult to every man that can discriminate between honor and infamy. In publishing this protest we still claim the right, if it becomes necessary, to speak more plainly than we have here done, but at present we forbear, not for the sake of men, but for the harmony of the party.

PROTEST.

The undersigned, Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, having declined to take part in the proceedings of the Democratic caucus which met on Friday evening, January 9, 1857, to place in nomination a candidate for the office of United States Senator, respectfully submit to their respective constituents, and to the Democracy of the State, the causes which have constrained them to adopt a course which, if unwarranted by sufficient reasons, would subject them to legitimate censure. The undersigned have been, and still are, with many others, the friends of the Hon. H. D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, and have been the earnest advocates of his nomination for the office of U. S. Senator. In endeavoring to effect this object, they never for a moment entertained the thought of pursuing a policy at variance with the usages of the Democratic party, or inconsistent with the dictates of *justice*. They were proud of the man of their choice. They believed that his merits and past services would sustain him in a fair contest, and they wished to engage in none other. At the outset it seemed that such would be its character. Rumors that the weight of Executive authority would be thrown into the scale were, it is true, in circulation, but they were unreasonable, and apparently inconsistent with the character of the President elect, and therefore disregarded.

But on the very eve of the assembling of the caucus, these rumors were unexpectedly and strangely corroborated by the authoritative and positive announcement that a premature veto had been interposed by Mr. Buchanan against the claims of all the candidates in the field, except the one upon whom the smiles of the coming national administration were already dawning. It is at this time altogether unnecessary for us to expose the manner in which this interference with the judgments and feelings of members of the Legislature was made. It is enough to declare that we had satisfactory and overwhelming proof that it was made, and that regarding it as an unwarrantable assumption of authority—as contrary to the spirit of our constitution—and as tending to concentrate power in the hands of the Executive, and endanger the independence, not only of our State Legislature, but of the Senate of the United States, we have by our action entered our solemn protest against it, and have resolved, that we will not become parties in establishing a precedent so liable to abuse, and so dangerous to liberty. Had the different candidates been permitted to enter the caucus, standing upon their own merits, unsupported alike by Executive dictation and Federal patronage, then had the choice of the caucus, on a fair expression of opinion, upon the part of men, whose duty it has been, and still is, by the law, to elect a Senator, fallen upon Col. Forney, or any other man whose name was brought before the caucus, we should have been the last to complain. But this was not permitted, and because of this, and not from any factious or personal spirit, we remained away from, and took no part in the caucus. We are satisfied of the correctness of our position. We believed it was right in the beginning, and we shall maintain it firmly to the end. Under no circumstances, however, and in no contingency, will a single vote of any of the undersigned be cast for any man, no matter whom, other than for a firm and unflinching Democrat, and a man fit to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.

SAMUEL HILL, J. K. CALHOUN,
G. NELSON SMITH, JOHN CRESSWELL,
R. J. NICHOLSON, JOHN FAUSOLD,
P. A. JOHNS.

### Corruption in Congress.

Quite an excitement was caused in the National House of Representatives, on Friday a week, by a motion to appoint a committee to investigate charges of corruption against members. The *Union* gives the following condensed account of the proceedings:

"Mr. Kelsey, from New York, rose to a question of privilege. He caused to be read from the Clerk's desk an article from the New York *Times*, of the 6th instant, which charged members of Congress with gross corruption. The charges, he said, were of such a nature as to demand an investigation, and he therefore submitted a preamble and resolution to the effect that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a committee of five members to make the necessary investigations, and to report what action should be taken by the House. The remarks and resolution of Mr. Kelsey led to a spirited and running debate, in which Messrs. Paine, A. K. Marshall, Phelps, Orr, L. D. Campbell, and others participated. Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, stated that he had been improperly approached by a brother member in reference to a bill which was to come before the House, and that at the advice of Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, he had purposely delayed making an exposure until corroborative proof could be obtained. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that Mr. Kelsey's preamble should be amended so as to make it read that the investigating committee was asked for, not in consequence of charges preferred by the New York *Times*, but in consequence of the statement just made by Mr. Paine. The amendment was accepted, and the premable and resolution, as amended, were unanimously adopted."

In pursuance of the resolution the Speaker, on Saturday, announced the committee of investigation to consist of Messrs. Kelsey, Orr, Davis, of Maryland, Ritchie and Warner.

### Mexico.

This unhappy and distracted country is continually tossing on the stormy sea of revolution. Like the restless volcanoes of that country, the people are forever upheaving the foundations of government, and spreading desolation and death throughout the land. They seem to have no settled idea of order and permanency, but drift without pilot, rudder or compass, wherever the winds or waves may drive them. They call their government a Republic, but anarchy seems to darken and confuse all notions of law or discipline.

We see it stated that Santa Anna has sent agents to Madrid to propose to re-establish a monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish sovereign or prince, provided Spain will grant him the requisite assistance. Santa Anna has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. For some time he has been living in retiracy; but restless as his race, he comes before the world with this novel project. We have no idea that Spain will undertake the task of re-establishing her power in Mexico. The poor, decrepit "sick man" has no strengh or energies to waste in a vain attempt to extend his dominion; when it is well known that he can scarcely retain his present possessions. We apprehend that Mexico will continue to be racked and tortured by revolution until her people become more enlightened as to the true theory of Republicanism, or until the Ægis of our Constitution is thrown over her for her protection.

### Nicaragua.

The latest news gives indication of the ultimate success of Gen. Walker. It is thought that a few such victories as the one the allies rejoiced over, will prove their ruination.—Henningsen had escaped from his dangerous situation in Granada and joined his forces with those of Walker. New recruits and supplies were being received by Walker, and his soldiers were in good spirits, while his enemies are represented as quarreling among themselves.

It is impossible to think of the daring intrepidity, the unfaltering perseverance and the unflinching courage of Walker without being filled with admiration. Whatever may be the result of his efforts, and whatever we may think of their object and justification, all must concede that he is one of the most remarkable men of this age. From the spirit and ability he has already shown, we should not be surprised if he yet becomes victorious over his combined enemies, and innumerable hardships and difficulties, and establish himself permanently at the head of the Nicaraguan government; and we are not sure but that this would be most advantageous to the prosperity of that country.

From the Lewistown Aurora, Jan. 17.

A SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION—FIVE HOUSES BURNED DOWN.—At about a quarter past three o'clock this morning the cry of fire! awoke the citizens of our town, when it was discovered that the houses belonging to James Wallis and the heirs of Mathew T. Mayes, dec'd., situate on the northwest end of Brown street, immediately in the rear of the Presbyterian church, were in flames. These houses were occupied by Mr. Wallis and Mrs. Mayes. Owing to the supply of water having failed in the water works, the devouring element could not be stayed. The fire soon communicated to the adjoining houses belonging to the Rev. Mr. Howes and John Clark, and occupied by David Shatzer and Lafayette Webb; and also the house owned and occupied by T. W. & J. Moore, all of which were soon reduced to ashes. The greater part of the furniture and other goods of those who occupied the buildings was saved, except that Mr. Wallis, whose family lost the most of their wearing apparel, and, other goods in the second story of the building. As far as we are able to learn, none of the buildings were insured, except that owned by Mr. Clark, upon which there is an insurance of about $400 in the Lycoming Mutual Insurance company. How the fire originated is not known. The morning was perfectly calm, and it was a very fortunate thing that it was so, as no water either from wells, hydrants or fire-plugs could be obtained, and hence our fire department was powerless.

### Marriages in Boston in 1856.

During the year 1856 the Registrar of Boston, Mr. Appolonio, has issued certificates of intentions to marriage to 3,013 parties. In 1855 3,061 intentions were issued. Decrease in 1856 (leap year) 44. The oldest person married was aged 72. It was his fourth marriage, his intended being 39. A lawyer of Concord, N. H., 67 years of age, obtained a certificate of his intention to make a second marriage; and several other bridegrooms were over 60. The youngest female married was under 15. There was a considerable number of third marriages. In a number of cases the age of the bridegroom was double that of the bride. There were also some four or five marriages of colored men with white women, but not a case of the marriage of a white male with a colored female.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1857.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At the hour of 12 o'clock, M., the Speaker and members of the Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses united in a Joint Convention for the purpose of electing a United States Senator.

The Joint Convention was called to order by Mr. TAGGART, Speaker of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. PENROSE, of the Senate, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. PENROSE, the Convention proceeded to vote for United States Senator, as follows:

Messrs. Coffee, Crabb, Finney, Fleniken, Frazer, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Myer, Penrose, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther and Taggart—18, members of the Senate; and Messrs. Augustine, Babcock, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Dock, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Heistand, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, LEBO, MANEAR, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Penrose, Peters, Pownall, Purcell, Reed, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghtley, WAGONSELLER, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—49, members of the House of Representatives, voted for Gen. SIMON CAMERON.

Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Steele, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright—14, members of the Senate; and Messrs. Abrams, Anderson, Arthur, Beck, Bower, Brandt, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Petriken, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Smith, (Centre,) Smith, (Luzerne,) Tolan, Vail, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Yearsley, Zimmerman and Getz—44, members of the House of Representatives, voted for Col. JOHN W. FORNEY.

Mr. Cresswell, of the Senate; and Messrs. Backus, Calhoun, Fausold, Hill, Nicholson, Smith, (Cambria,)—6, members of the House of Representatives, voted for Col. H. D. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster voted for WILLIAM WILKINS.

The Clerk announced the following result:

Gen. SIMON CAMERON, had 67 votes.
Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, " 58 "
Col. HENRY D. FOSTER, " 7 "
WILLIAM WILKINS, " 1 "

The vote was then taken as above, and Simon Cameron declared duly elected Senator from Penn'a. from the 4th of March next.

While the President was engaged in preparing the necessary certificates,

Mr. BROWNE, of the Senate, desired to lay before the Convention and have entered upon its proceedings a protest. He wished to have the result in the Senate and House of Representatives announced separately, as it was a question whether or not the concurrent majority of each House was necessary to an election. In the Senate the majority had already decided that it was necessary for each House to be here in an organized capacity. He would ask the President to announce the vote of each House. In pursuance of the rules, he wished to place the protest which he held in his hand upon the Journal of the Convention. It was signed by a number who acted with him, and would doubtless be signed by all if an opportunity was offered.

Mr. PENROSE said that the Convention met as two distinct bodies, and there was no question that when the two bodies met together their action was final and conclusive.—There was no Journal of the Convention.—The right of protest must be exercised in the respective Houses and not in the Convention. The Convention had assembled for a special purpose, and that purpose had been accomplished. It then, only remained for the officers to sign the certificates, which was the only remaining duty to be performed. If the Senator would present his protest in the Senate he had no doubt it would be dealt with respectfully and courteously.

The PRESIDENT ruled the motion of Mr. BROWNE out of order, and the Convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT, in the absence of his colleague, Mr. BROWNE, who had given notice of his intention to present the same, presented a protest against the election of Simon Cameron as United States Senator, which he desired to have placed upon the Journal of the Senate, as follows:

The undersigned members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby protest against the proceedings of the Joint Convention which met at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th day of March next; and they protest against the election of Simon Cameron by said Convention, for the following reasons, viz:

Because there was not a concurrent majority of each House in favor of the candidate declared to be elected.

Because the Senate did not comply with the requirements of the act of the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," in this, that they did not appoint a teller, and make a nomination of persons to fill said office, nor give notice of said appointment and nominations at least one day previous to the meeting of said Joint Convention.

N. B. BROWNE, HARLAN INGRAM,
R. L. WRIGHT, HENRY FETTER,
JONATHAN ELY, JAMES H. WALTON,
W. H. WELSH, JOHN CRESSWELL,
GEO. W. BREWER, G. P. STEELE,
THOS. P. KNOX, JOHN C. EVANS,
JOSEPH LAUBACH, WM. WILKINS.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the motion be postponed for the present, because of the absence of the Senator from the city, (Mr. Browne;) which was agreed to.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. JORDAN called up the bill "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company." Passed a first and second reading, and being on its final passage,

Mr. JORDAN explained its provisions.

Mr. STRAUB inquired whether the increase of stock authorized to be issued was limited?

Mr. JORDAN said it was limited in the original bill to six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. STRAUB suggested that the supplement should be so amended that the amount authorized by the original bill could not be increased.

Mr. JORDAN called for the reading of the bill, to show that the capital could not be increased under the supplement beyond the amount authorized in the original law, and that the amendment was not necessary.

The bill then passed finally.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Ways and Means*—Messrs. Foster, Roberts, Ball, Dock, Jenkins, M'Calmont, Ent, Gildea, Stevenson.

*Judiciary*—Messrs. Knight, Calhoun, Williston, Petriken, Hiestand, M'Calmont, Foster, Longaker, Mumma.

*Pensions and Gratuities*—Messrs. Smith, (Cambria,) Hamel, Peters, Wharton, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Rupp, Voeghtley.

*Claims*—Messrs. Campbell, Yearsley, Thorn, Anderson, M'Ilvain, Vickers, Wintrode.

*Agriculture*—Messrs. Roberts, Hoffman, (Berks,) Harper, Musselman, Hill, Hamel, Pearson.

*Education*—Messrs. Jenkins, Ball, Vail, Brown, Walters, Nichols, Dickey, Abrams, Nicholson.

*Domestic Manufactures*—Messrs. Smith, (Luzerne,) Wharton, Witherow, Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Nicholson, Ent.

*Accounts*—Messrs. Vail, Lovett, Imbrie, Tolan, Vanvoorhis, Benson, Hoffman, (Lebanon.)

*Vice and Immorality*—Messrs. Hill, Ramsey, (Phila.,) Reed, Maugle, Augustine, Nunemacher, Housekeeper, Pearson, Benson.

*Militia System*—Messrs. Rupp, Ramsey, (York,) Wright, Arthur, Hillegas, Hine, Maugle.

*Election Districts*—Messrs. Leisenring, Brandt, Hamilton, Smith, (Centre,) Chase, Jacobs, Augustine.

*Banks*—Messrs. Bower, Fausold, Cleaver, Hines, Bishop, Johns, Knight, Purcell, Kerr.

*Estates and Escheats*—Messrs. Petriken, Eyster, Calhoun, Chase, Brown, Imbrie, Williston.

*Roads and Bridges*—Messrs. Heins, Arthur, Hillegas, Gibboney, Reamer, Housekeeper, Penrose.

*Corporations*—Messrs. Longaker, Carty, Struthers, Leisenring, Shaw, Hancock, Moorehead, Backus, Eyster.

*Local Appropriations*—Messrs. Anderson, Smith, (Centre,) Wintrode, Harper, Sloan, Babcock, Hoffman, (Berks.)

*Lands*—Messrs. Backus, Gibboney, Lebo, Witherow, Wagonseller, Hine, Menear.

*Divorces*—Messrs. Innis, Dock, Campbell, Vanvoorhis, Beck, Hiestand, Reed.

*New Counties and County Seats*—Messrs. Beck, Nunnemacher, Kauffman, Wright, Kerr, Westbrook, Smith, (Luzerne.)

*Compare Bills*—Messrs. Johnson, Hamilton, Carty, Brandt, Peters.

*Library*—Messrs. Gildea, Moorehead, Bower.

*Canals and Inland Navigation*—Messrs. Johns, Johnson, Pownall, Backhouse, Ramsey, (Phila.,) Babcock, Sloan.

*Railroads*—Messrs. Zimmerman, Innis, Fausold, Smith, (Cambria) Crawford, Thorne, Abrams, Mumma, Warner, Westbrook, Walter, Dickey, Kauffman.

*Printing*—Messrs. Yearsley, M'Ilvain, Tolan.

*Public Buildings*—Messrs Hancock, Lovett, Zimmerman.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. JENKINS presented the following protest against the election of United States Senator; which was read:

The protest is the same as published in the Senate proceedings—and is signed by the following gentlemen:

W. C. REAMER, STEUBEN JENKINS,
N. W. VAIL, J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
MICHAEL HOFFMAN, JESSE PEARSON,
WM. HEINS, T. BOWER,
J. LAWRENCE GETZ, H. A. GILDEA,
THOS. SMITH, FRANKLIN M'ILVAIN,
T. I. WALTER, JOHN HANCOCK,
JOHN SMITH, CHAS. M. LEISENRING,
B. NUNNEMACHER, JOHN ROBERTS,
HERMAN RUPP, TOWNSEND YEARSLEY,
J. M. B. PETRIKEN, JOHN. H. LOVETT,
J. K. CALHOUN, J. A. INNIS,
H. M. ABRAMS, ENOS TOLAN,
JOHN WHARTON, L. WESTBROOK,
CHARLES CARTY, JOHN MAUGLE,
A. B. LONGAKER, ALEX. B. JOHNSON.

The motion to enter the protest upon the Journal was opposed by several of the opposition and advocated by the Democrats, but before the vote was taken the House adjourned.

### State Treasurer's Report.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*—Gentlemen: In compliance with the provisions of the act 16th March, 1832, relating to this department, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The total indebtedness of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856, amounted to the sum of 40,701,835 25, as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 per cent loan | $511,781 60 | |
| 5 " " | 38,866,994 00 | |
| 4½ " " | 388,200 00 | |
| 4 " " | 100,000 00 | |
| Total funded debt | | $39,866,975 60 |

UNFUNDED DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Relief Notes in circulation | 220,256 00 | |
| Interest certificates outstanding, | 24,691 57 | |
| Do. unclaimed | 6,448 38 | |
| Domestic creditors | 1,164 00 | |
| Balance temporary loan, April 19, 1853 | 400,000 00 | |
| Do., do., May 9, 1854 | 184,000 00 | |
| Total unfunded debt | | 834,859 75 |
| | | $40,701,835 25 |
| The balance of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1855, was | | 1,243,697 31 |
| Receipts up to Nov. 30, 1856 | | 5,978,240 33 |
| | | $6,621,937 64 |
| Expenditures from Nov. 30, 1855, to Nov. 30, 1856 | | 5,377,142 22 |
| Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1856 | | 1,244,795 42 |
| | | $6,621,937 64 |

From the above balance of 1,244,795 42, there should be deducted the sum of $722,-442 93 belonging to the Sinking Fund, and the further sum of $46,750 in Relief Notes now in the Treasury, set aside for cancellation. This would leave an actual balance of $475,612 49 properly belonging to the general fund. Prompt payment on the part of delinquents, with the accruing revenue up to the 1st proximo, would increase this balance to an amount sufficient to meet all the demands upon the Treasury, including the interest then due. If this desirable result could be obtained, the amount in the Sinking Fund could be applied to the purposes for which it was intended, and not be used as heretofore for general purposes.

The abatement allowed to the counties complying with the Act of 29th of April, 1844, amounted the past year to the sum of $62,-925 60. The necessity which created this law no longer exists, and its repeal would save a large amount annually to the Treasury. The result of its operation is to put into the Treasury a large surplus, after paying the August interest, at a cost of 5 per cent. to the State which remains then until the February interest falls due. A law requiring the revenue officers of the Commonwealth to make monthly returns under oath—designating under proper heads the amount received and the sources from which it is derived, and quarterly payments into the Treasury, or oftener if required, would avoid a deficiency to meet the interest falling due in August.

This system has been adopted by the Canal Board, and has been faithfully complied with by their Collectors. The result is that we have a regular current of receipts from that source into the Treasury, and the entire amount of revenue from the Public Works for the last year has been realized, without the loss of a dollar.

The 74th section of the Act 7th of May, 1855, was intended to meet the case, but with few exceptions it has been disregarded, notwithstanding notices soliciting a compliance with it have been sent by my predecessor and myself to every office in the Commonwealth. The want of some law of the kind suggested, has caused nearly all the defalcations which have occurred in our public offices.

The interest upon the coupon debt has heretofore been paid, and no account kept except as to the amount. The coupons are received as vouchers for so much money, then cancelled and laid aside in the Auditor General's Office. I ask for an appropriation to procure Coupon Registers and to employ a clerk to register those that have been paid. It would require a great deal of care to adjust and enter them, but no additional clerk hire will be required afterwards.

I would suggest to the Legislature the propriety of a law requiring all the law business of the Commonwealth to be placed in the charge of the Attorney General, who should be provided with office accommodations at the seat of Government. Under the present system, the amount expended for counsel fees and commissions is increasing every year.—Every change of officer produces a change of counsel, and frequent and unnecessary increase in the number employed. No satisfactory knowledge of the condition of the various matters in litigation in which the Commonwealth is a party can be had, and bills for professional services rendered long since, are frequently presented for payment, about which the present officers are entirely ignorant.

The annexed tables exhibit in detail the operations of the Treasury for the last fiscal year. Accompanying them is an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. MAGRAW, Treasurer.

ESTIMATED EECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lands | $25,000 |
| Auction commissions | 20,000 |
| Do duties | 55,000 |
| Tax bank dividends | 280,000 |
| Tax corporation stock | 260,000 |
| Tax real estate and personal property | 1,700,000 |
| Tavern licenses | 160,000 |
| Retailers'...do | 180,000 |
| Sample.....do | 2,000 |
| Peddlers'....do | 3,000 |
| Brokers'.....do | 6,000 |
| Theatres, &c., do | 5,000 |
| Distillery and brewry licenses | 4,000 |
| Billiard room, &c.....do | 2,000 |
| Eating houses, &c.....do | 15,000 |
| Patent medicine.....do | 2,000 |
| Pamphlet laws | 500 |
| Militia tax | 18,000 |
| Miller's tax | 4,000 |
| Foreign Insurance Companies | 7,000 |
| Writs, wills, deeds | 79,000 |
| Certain officers | 18,000 |
| Collateral inheritance tax | 125,000 |
| Canal and Railroad tolls | 2,200,000 |
| Canal fines | 50 |
| Enrollment laws | 8,000 |
| Premium charters | 10,000 |
| Tax on Loans | 130,000 |
| Interest on do | 6,000 |
| Sale of public property | 10,000 |
| Tax on tonnage | 300,000 |
| Escheats | 1,000 |
| Accrued interest | 2,000 |
| Collector of records and archives | 300 |
| Refunded cash | 10,000 |
| Annuity for right of way | 10,000 |
| Fees of public officers | 4,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,000 |
| | $5,669,350 00 |
| Balance Nov. 30, 1856 | 1,244,785 42 |
| | $6,905,645 41 |

Estimated expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the current fiscal year, ending Nov. 30th, 1857:

| | |
|---|---|
| Public Improvements | $1,300,000 00 |
| Expenses of government | 325,000 00 |
| Militia | 3,000 00 |
| Pensions, &c | 13,000 00 |
| Charitable institutions | 75,000 00 |
| Pennsylvania Agricultural Society | 2,000 00 |
| Schools | 280,000 00 |
| Interests on loans | 2,000,000 00 |
| Guarantied interest | 25,000 00 |
| State Library | 3,000 00 |
| Public buildings and grounds | 10,000 00 |
| Houses of Refuge | 25,000 00 |
| Penitentiaries | 15,000 00 |
| Escheats | 1,000 00 |
| Abatement State tax | 63,000 00 |
| Mercantile appraisers | 300 00 |
| Council fees and commissions | 10,000 00 |
| Colonial records | 3,000 00 |
| Proposed amended constitution | 16,000 00 |
| Revenue Commissioners | 6,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,000 00 |
| | $4,137,300 00 |
| Balance in treasury, Nov. 30, 1857 | $2,767,845 42 |
| | $6,905,645 42 |

The tables of receipts alluded to in this report are the same as those contained in the report of the Auditor General.

### The New Postage Law.

It may not be generally known that Congress has very recently passed an act making pre-payment of postage on all transient printed matter obligatory, before it can be transported in the mails of the United States—a capital provision indeed. In order to carry out this law the Postmaster General has established the following additional post-office regulations, which should be preserved for reference by all who may have occasion to send newspapers and pamphlets, &c., now and then to their distant friends. They are as follows:

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail pre-paid, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent, to be pre-paid by postage stamps. When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card or an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or any other person, subjects the whole packet to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed or any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be pre-paid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud. At offices were postage stamps cannot be procured, postmasters are authorized to receive money in pre-payment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

## THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1857.

**Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.**

☞PAYING UP—Some of our delinquent subscribers.—There are a "few more of the same sort" we should be glad to see or hear from. Come along, gentlemen.

INCREASING—Our circulation.

☞"The price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance," but the price of "THE GLOBE" is only $1 50 per annum, in advance. Amazingly cheap! Subscribe for it.

☞Gen. Cameron's election was announced in the United States Senate on Thursday.

☞The New York "Herald" and "Mirror" names John W. Forney for Post Master General. A meeting of his friends in Philadelphia names him for Collector of the Port.

☞J. Glancy Jones, of Berks, has also been named for a Cabinet office—and David R. Porter for Collector of the Port at Philadelphia.

☞The Democrats of Pottsville held an indignation meeting, and handled their representatives, Wagonseller and Lebo, pretty roughly. Ditto the Democracy of York, their representative S. Menear.

☞Cameron arrived in Washington on Thursday.

☞Snare's Prize Concert comes off on Friday evening next. A few tickets still on hand. We expect to see a crowded house.

☞Drs. Miller & Frazer, Dentists, may now be found at their rooms near the Presbyterian Church. Call on them if you want to feel comfortable and look ten or twenty years younger than you really are.

☞The new bridge at Huntingdon, now almost completed, will be one of the best jobs on the Juniata; indeed we doubt whether there can be a better bridge erected by any other builders in the State. Messrs. Wise & Eby may feel proud of their work.

☞The "Franklin House," now occupied by C. Couts, was sold at auction on Saturday, for $3,660. We have not learned who was the purchaser.

☞Friend Horton, of Hopewell, who was sometime since badly beaten by a number of Irishmen, is rapidly recovering. He was not beaten because he was a Know Nothing, as the "*American*" would have it. Horton is a democrat—and would rather take another chance with the rascals than be anything else—that's so, ain't it, Squire.

☞Moses Kearton, of Mill Creek, informs his "friends and acquaintances in Huntingdon county," through the columns of the Shirleysburg Herald, that he "will drink no more intoxicating drinks, unless for medical purposes," and deems the use of whiskey as "injurious to his purse, character and health." Moses has come to a very sensible conclusion!

RETURNED.—Our neighbor over the way, has returned from his journey to Washington City, whither we supposed he had gone to—be voted for. He looks well.

WHY IS IT?—Our government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle.—How many a man dies landless, who, during his life, has swallowed a township, trees and all."

☞The man who thought he could learn to make boots by swallowing sherry cobblers, has just got out a work in which he attempts to prove that by eating hops you will acquire a knowledge of waltzing.

☞Our old and esteemed friend, JACOB MILLER, Esq., has opened a Scrivener's Office, and will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.—Mr. Miller is highly competent, and we recommend him to the favorable consideration of our friends. See his card in another column.

A BLASPHEMOUS WRETCH.—At a Black Republican meeting held at South Dover, Duchess county, N. Y., a few days before the election, the Reverend B. H. Davis, a professional minister of the Gospel, in the course of his "bleeding Kansas" Speech, said: "Every vote cast for James Buchanan and against J. C. Fremont, is a vote to inflict a stripe upon the Back of Jesus Christ." What sort of religion do they have in Duchess county, where this lunatic holds forth?

☞The Huntingdon county Agricultural Society held a meeting on Tuesday evening of last week. We have not been furnished with the proceedings. We would suggest the election of two or three additional Secretaries for the purpose of writing off an extra copy of the minutes within six days from the day of each meeting, to be published in "all the papers of the county!"

THE GREATEST TREAT OF THE SEASON.—Mrs. John Rhodes has our thanks for two messes of krout. Our barrel went to staves for the want of something to put in it.

☞Patrick Smith, tried last week for the murder of his child, was found guilty in the second degree. Not yet sentenced. We defer the publication of the Commonwealth cases until next week.

THE BIBLE AND SLAVERY.—The Rev. Albert Barnes, the distinguished and learned Presbyterian clergyman of the New School, has lately written a pamphlet attempting to prove that the Bible gives no sanction to slavery. The Rev. F. A. Ross, a brother clergyman of the same branch of the Church, is replying in the Christian Observer, a Presbyterian paper, and his argument is that the Bible does sanction slavery, and that it is in condemnation of every principle of the abolitionists.

HOW TO SWEETEN SOLITUDE.—Shut a boy down in a cellar, and give him free access to the molasses barrel.

☞The Duke of St. Thora was in Petersburg, Va., last week, on his way to New York. He *is a splendid nigger*, with lots of baggage—is a high noble of Hayti, a particular friend of Faustin, and visits the United States with a view to matrimony! "What do you think of that girls?"

☞The New Marriage Law, which has just been passed in Austria, recognizes the marriage of a boy of 14 with a girl of 12 as valid, "but the parties are to be separated until they are of age."

☞Talk about "mysterious knockings,"—what is more mysterious than the knockings of two human hearts, set in operation by the magnetism of youthful love?

☞The pews in Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, have been rented at $13,000, for the next year.

GONE.—Of the 26 members of the famous Hartford Convention, every one has passed to his grave.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY.—A bill has been introduced into the North Carolina legislature, entitled "An act to encourage and promote matrimony." This bill authorizes the judges of the supreme and superior courts, and all licensed practising attorneys-at-law, to solemnize the rites of matrimony, under the same rules as justices of the peace and ministers of the Gospel.

☞It is a singular fact, that when the Indian swears he swears in English. There are no oaths in the Indian vernacular.

☞The Indians of California are fast becoming exterminated by disease and famine.

EDUCATIONAL.—Prof. J. F. STODDARD, by appointment of the County Superintendent, will deliver a Lecture on the subject of Education in the Court House on Saturday evening next. The public are earnestly requested to attend. All those interested in the great subject of education should not fail to be present.

MORE TERRITORIES—NEW STATES, &c.—Judge DOUGLAS, of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, has in charge the matter involved in the bill of Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, to authorize that Territory to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to her admission into the Union. It is understood that Judge DOUGLAS will soon report a bill for this purpose, and also to form a new Territory out of the Territory of Minnesota, to be called the Territory of Dacotah. Judge DOUGLAS' bill will propose the division of Minnesota, by a north and south line, into nearly equal parts, the eastern half to form the new State of Minnesota, and the western half the Territory of Dacotah.

A bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution and State government, is in committee of the whole in the House, and it is probable that this will be taken up and passed through at the same time with the bills above alluded to.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.**

GENERAL EPISTLE.

TYRONE CITY, January 17th, 1857.

I have had a Summer in Pennsylvania again, after a labyrinth of nine years' wanderings between the Allegany and Pacific, Lake Superior and the tropics, interspersed with metropolitan experiences in Atlantic cities and episodes among the mountains of New England. When I came to Chester county, last Spring, there were snow-wreaths in the fence-corners: and from the field of Germantown to the tomb of St. Clair, I have loitered by the Schuylkill and Brandywine, the Honeybrook, Susquehanna, Cadorus, Juniata, Aughwick, Mushannon, Kiskiminetas, Black-Lick, Allegany, Monongahela, and fragrant meadows of Loyalhanna, until the Summer is ended, gray Autumn gathered to a sepulchre of ice, and winds of January are whistling through leafless boughs.

In that time, I have lain in wait for deer among the tall hemlocks and devouring gnats of Clearfield, and prospected for lead ore in Ground Hog Valley situate in the fabulous region beyond Broad Top. I have filled an album of memory with quiet scenes of shady nooks by river-side, romantic views from the crests of mountains, and pleasant words freshspoken by friends of long-ago. There has also been a filling-in of editorial recreations, in which dog-chubs and suckers, literary vegetables, rats and other quadrupeds have agglomerated and fizzled through, as grotesquely as blue monkeys waltzing to sheet-iron thunder in the mimic scenes of a Bowery melodrama. And now

> "The melancholy days have come,
> The saddest of the year;"

and as the variety-seeker turns his face eastward, there is a cheerful glow once more about the picture of city life, with its comfortable libraries and lecture rooms, and quick clash of mental steel in which the metal of men's souls melt.

I have lately been to take another look at Canoe Valley—the old valley where the sun has risen more fresh and splendid than it ever shall upon any other valley of earth.—*That* was in the summer mornings of infancy, when with tottering steps I chased butterflies and hunted the cowslip along the margin of the meadow. Then each afternoon was long as a golden month; there was more of power and liquid sweetness in the warbling of the thrush than in all the grand orchestral melodies of Bethooven; and the green trees reached up to the thick blue sky whose near roof shut off from view the dazzling angels. But the glory has departed

> "*From the idols of my childhood,*
> From the valley and the wildwood;
> From the brook across the meadow,
> From the orchard's cooling shadow."

And now the quick-shifting scenery of this life-drama, for more than a month past, has changed from the cheerful activities of outdoor life to the chamber of the invalid.—Three weeks among the mountains, in windy weather, has brought back my old enemy, the bronchitis, with its msdnight hours of feverish inquietude. And so a reluctant farewell, for the season, to steaming it on railroad from village to city, with evenings of illuminated lecture-halls, beaming with good-natured faces and eyes to look with kindness into mine. "Old books to read" console the slow-winged hours, or at listless intervals, I watch the snow-flakes drifting bright and free.—Aroused from uneasy slumber at dead of night, by reverberations of the steam-whistle among the cliffs of Bald Eagle Gorge, I look out upon Orion who, in stately march through the southeastern sky, with mailed hand, beckons on the starry host. The Hyades, with its strange-colored Aldebaran; the Seven Stars—that sparkling breast-pin on the dark-blue vest of Night; the glittering coronal of Berenice; the Northern Hunter in his circumpolar chase; "Arcturas and his sons," and all the dear stars are there which I have loved from boyhood—the old eternal stars which shone upon Phœnicia and Babylon, the glories of Sesostris, and majestic Homer as he sang of Troy, upon Isaac as he slept in the open field, and upon Bethlehem when Christ was born—shone as they are shining now in the cold calm splendor of everlasting silence. Among the stars,

MAX. GREENE.

PRINTING OFFICE LOAFERS.—The following, from an Eastern paper, is sensible to the last, and deserves a wide circulation:

"A printing-office is like a school—it can have no interlopers, hangers-on, or twaddlers, withcut a serious inconvenience, to say nothing of lost time, which is just as much gold to the printer, as if metallically glittering in his hand. What would be thought of a man who would enter a school, and twaddle first with the teacher, and then with the scholars; interrupting the studies of one, and breaking the discipline of the other? And yet, this is the effect of the loafer in the printing-office. He seriously interferes with the course of business, distracts the fixed attention which is necessary to the good printer, and the interest of every establishment. No real man ever sacrifices the interest, or interferes with the duties of others. The loafer does both. Let him think, if thought he ever has, that the last place he should ever insinuate his worthless and unwelcome presence into, is the printing-office.

☞The omnibus drivers of Covington, Ky., it is said, charge double for ladies wearing hoops.

☞The President elect has just been chosen an honorable member of the Long Island Bible Society.

☞A Bible was raffled off at a coffee house in Louisville a few days ago. It was put up at $100, and won by a Southern Kentuckian, who threw 44.

☞An Illinois editor, speaking of a rogue who lives in his vicinity, says: "The rascal has broken every bank, and jail, and Sabbath we have had in this county for the last five years."

☞I hold it to be a fact, says Pascall, that if all persons know what was said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world.

**Growth of the United States.**

During the past year, says the Washington *Globe*, the prosperity of the United States has received an unexampled development. The various sources of true national wealth, the cultivation of new lands, the increase of the crops, the extension of manufactures, the working of mines, the import and export trade, foreign and home commerce, the construction and working of railroads, the growth and embellishment of cities, have all wonderfully increased, and, by adding largely to the capital of the country, have given such impulse and activity to business of all kinds, that it has far surpassed the best results of any preceding year. This growth of prosperity is but partially shown by the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as the fiscal year of the Government closes with the 30th of June, and, while the results of those statements embrace and are largely affected by the business of the latter half of 1855, they do not include that of the latter half of 1856. An approximate idea of the business of the year can be formed by examining tables of the commerce and finances of New York in 1856.—The transactions of the New York clearing house for 1856, show an increase of $1,700,000,000, or thirty per cent on those of 1855, making the total for the year amount to the enormous sum of $7,300,000,000. The transactions of the London clearing house in 1839 amounted to $4,772,000,000. They amount now, probably, to triple that sum. If so, the business of New York is equal to half that of London. In the imports and exports of New York, there has been an increase of thirty-three per cent. on those of 1855. The increase in railroad traffic has been from twenty to thirty per cent.

The increase in the cultivation of new lands, one of the chief elements of our prosperity, is shown by the large sales of those lands, and by the grants of the public domain, amounting to seventeen million six hundred thousand acres, nearly four times the extent of Massachusetts, or more than Belgium and Holland united. Besides these large appropriations, Congress has granted during the year to railroads, or to States that will sooner or later partially make a similar disposition of them, about twenty-one million seven hundred thousand acres; making a total of sales and grants in a single year of thirty-nine million three hundred thousand acres, equal in extent to Virginia, or to almost a third of France. Notwithstanding the great decrease for so many years in the Federal domain, the public lands yet remaining unsold in the Territories are equal in extent to the present thirty-one States, or more than all Europe, except Russia. Farming and industrial production has kept pace with other departments. Its approximate value, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the returns of the census of 1840 and that of 1850, was, during the year 1856 about $2,600,000,000, or triple that of 1830.

The Secretary estimates the value of the entire property of the United States, taxed and not taxed, at $11,317,000,000, exclusive of the public domain. He estimates the population at 26,964,312.

At the close of 1855, there were 21,069 miles of railroad. There are now more than 24,000 miles. The telegraph, which does so much to diminish the loss of interest on capital, and to quicken business by annihilating, as it were, the "magnificent distances" of our territory, now extends in almost every direction throughout the States. It is estimated that the aggregate length of our electric telegraph is from forty to fifty thousand miles.

Our merchant marine has made great progress during the year. There have been constructed two hundred and twenty-one steamers, and seventeen hundred and three sail vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 469,394 tons. Notwithstanding this large addition, the official lists show a decrease in the tonnage of the merchant marine on that of 1855, caused by a more careful examination of the old lists, the effect of which has been to drop from the account a large number of vessels sold abroad, lost, or long since condemned.

During the year, the Federal Government has reduced its debt twenty-five per cent.—It now amounts to $30,000,000, with a residue in the Treasury of $22,000,000, after the payment of all demands. The President states that this debt can be entirely extinguished for the second time, (it having been entirely liquidated in 1835-36,) by the beginning of 1858, and he recommends that Congress take measures to prevent the injurious effects that would necessarily be produced by too great an accumulation of specie in the Treasury. The statements of the financial affairs of the various States show everywhere a high degree of prosperity. The different cities, counties and railroads throughout the Union, are in a like flourishing condition. The banks, except a few in the Eastern States, are also generally prosperous, in consequence of the prudent restrictions put upon their transactions by several Legislatures, and by their own private directors.—The clearing houses of New York and Boston, the former established in 1853, the latter in 1855, have a wide influence. They may be considered as the indispensable complement of the free banking system. To the salutary influence exercised by these institutions, may be added that of the guarantee, first demanded of the banks by a law of the New York Legislature, and since exacted by the Legislatures of other States, of a deposit with the State to secure the redemption of bank notes. This latter regulation must prevent the risks of paper money, and the possibility of such excessive issues as preceded the crisis of 1837. The increasing proportion of gold as a circulating medium since the acquisition of California, the system of specie payments adopted by the Government since 1840, and the safe rule for some time pursued by it of making no loans whatever for any purpose, to associations, cities, counties, or states, are additional securities for the permanence of our monied and commercial prosperity.

It is thought by many that the development of the resources of the United States depends chiefly on foreign capital. The fallacy of this idea is shown by our progress since the investment of foreign capital among us was checked, three years ago, by the prospect and subsequent actual existence of the Eastern war. In that time our foreign commerce has grown from $499,000,000 to $642,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent; there has been a reduction in the national debt of $41,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than the present debt; from $10,000,000, to $15,000,000, at premiums of ten and fifteen per cent, have been paid on European claims, and $10,000,000 for the purchase of the Mesilla valley, which equals in extent the kingdom of Belgium; our trade with Canada, under the new treaty, has increased from $20,000,000 in 1853, to $50,000,000 in 1856; our railroads, which in 1853 were hardly 16,000 miles long, are now, as already stated, over 24,000 in length; and the mines of California, have supplied us with about $170,000,000 in gold, which has paid for our foreign imports, and furnished a residue sufficient for our domestic wants. This residue is obtained by deducting from $170,000,000, the amount of gold received, $129,000,000, the amount of specie exported, giving in three years an addition of $41,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country.

Meanwhile, our tonnage has increased 1,200,000 tons, or twenty-five per cent; the cultivation of new lands, judging by the sales of public lands, covers an extent of 27,000,000 acres, equal to the State of Ohio, or the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, while the total amount of land sold and granted for various objects has amounted to 81,800,000 acres, almost equal to New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, or to the British Islands and Belgium. While the country has thus improved, villages have been transformed into cities, and cities have grown by the construction of buildings unequalled by any built in former years. In four years the number of post offices has increased twenty-five per cent, or from 20,991 in 1852, to 25,565 in 1856, showing the creation of 4,664 new centers of population in that short period.

Thus, year by year, are the United States advancing in material prosperity, and, as a natural result of the development of their boundless resources, becoming, in a measure, independent of the aid of foreign capital, to which nothing but the desire to develope with still more startling rapidity their great natural advantages need now induce them to resort. A vast, bewildering estate of national wealth and glory is before them, which the great future offers to their eager hands. May they not madly forfeit the noble prize due to national virtue! Disunion and anarchy would snatch it from them; the preservation of peace, union, and republican liberty would insure to them its possession to eternity.

**What will Happen in 1857.**

A Happy New Year to all our readers "and the rest of mankind!" The old year has gone, the new one has come, and why should we not wish each other happy.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. This date looks a little odd, but we shall soon get used to it, and date our letters with a 7 instead of a 6. In entering upon a new year, it is an excellent opportunity to form good resolutions, to leave off bad habits, to forsake unprofitable associations, and strike out upon new paths of social and moral improvement. How many of our readers will do it?

In many respects the present year will be a remarkable one. It will contain 365 days, and when it is not cloudy the sun will rise as usual in the east.

There will be several eclipses of the sun and moon during the year, all of which may be seen when they are visible.

There will be several tremendous thunder storms, during warm weather, and somebody will get struck with lightning.

There will also be high winds, when there is a gale, and if there should be no rain in July and August, there will be a dry time.

The election of a new Governor will occur in our State this year, and somebody will be elected.

Politicians will wax warm, especially in dog days, but those who suffer defeat, will be likely to feel disappointed.

There will be wars and rumors of wars, this year, and those who fight in battle will be apt to smell gunpowder.

There will be fluctuations in the money and provision markets. Those badly in debt will realize the value of bank bills, more than creditor's bills, while those who have neither money or credit will feel pretty well down—in the mouth. Flour will rise and fall; so will the mercury in the thermometer. Butter and lard will have a downward tendency, especially in hot weather; so will oysters and other vegetables, and eatables, when cooked and ready for the palate.

Ministers will preach some of their hearers to sleep, as usual, and hypocrites will wear long faces on Sundays, but unless two Sabbaths should come in one week, there will be twenty-six working days in a month, the same as last year.

Lawyers will be in clover this year, if they should find clients who have plenty of money, but Justice will not deal mercifully with such as have empty pockets. Doctors will keep on hand a large stock of pills, calomel, and advice, and if these succeed in killing their patients, the cause of their deaths will be attributed to a "mysterious Providence," but bills for attendance will not diminish in consequence, nor dyspeptic people leave off taking patent quack nostrums.

Old maids will not grow any older this year, widowers and widows will wear crape, and sigh heavily at each other's presence, but old bachelors will remain as crusty as ever. Silly young ladies and gentlemen will read novels and talk about matrimonial bliss, but young men and women will dispense with such nonsense and go and get married. At all events a great many persons will commit suicide or matrimony this year, notwithstanding which, moonshiny evenings will be just as lovely as ever.

There will be an unusual number of signs and wonders during the present year. Young persons will dream singular dreams, and superstitious people will hear strange sounds. Stars will be seen to fall from heaven, and snow will come down in small flakes, yet there will be green grass in the spring, and turkeys for next thanksgiving.

A remarkable phenomenon will happen on the 20th of March and on the 20th of September. The days and nights will then be just of a length, and the earth will turn completely over without hurting any one. But houses will get on fire about this time, unless people are careful of their matches.

Slanderers and backbiters will not get weary this year. There will be plenty of material for scandal, and if tea parties and sewing circles are rightly managed there will be gossipping among neighbors for the next twelve months. Yet there will be mosquitoes in July and apples in September.

A thousand other remarkable things will happen during the year 1857. There will be births and deaths, murders and riots, steamboat explosions and railroad accidents, but editors will continue to furnish their own brains to feed the mental appetites of other people, and go hungry themselves, while Old Nick will continue to collect the names of those who cheat the printer, in order to give them "fits" hereafter.

**MARRIED.**

At the M. E. Parsonage, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. Sheaff, Mr. WILLIAM MILLER of West township, and Miss MARY COLESTOCK of Huntingdon, Pa.

**DIED,**

At his residence in Juniata township, on Tuesday morning the 20th instant, Mr. JOHN YOCUM, aged 62 years, 11 months and three weeks.

"SUPPOSED MURDER"—In our telegraphic column, this morning, will be found a dispatch from Altoona, stating that "the body of a well dressed man was found about two miles from that place, with his throat cut," &c., and that a letter was found in his pocket addressed to Samuel L. Norcross, Dunleith, Illinois." We learn from Mr. Samuel McMasters, that a man bearing the same name, S. L. Norcross, stopped at the Eagle Hotel, in this city, on the night of the 14th inst, and remained there until the evening of the 15th, when he left on the 9.30 train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a young man, in delicate health, and subject to fits of insanity. He was accompanied by a man named David McKinney, of Philadelphia, who had him in charge. They hailed from Illinois, and were bound for East Lexington, Mass. It is therefore not unlikely that Norcross may have left the train at Altoona, and being deranged, may have committed suicide. The facts will probably soon be developed. —*Pittsburgh Union.*

A NOBLE FELLOW.—On the morning of Dec. 1st, four little boys broke through the ice on the lake near their school house, in Waterville, Wis. The villagers hastened to the spot, but the ice was so thin that none dared venture to their aid. At this moment, just as the boys were sinking, a young man, eighteen years of age, named John Adams, sprang forward, seized a fishing spear, and leaving most of his clothes on the bank plunged into the lake and saved two of the boys. He then made another dash, and saved the third. Adams was now almost exhausted, but the mother of the fourth boy was standing near, in horrible agony, and Adams said to her, "I will save your boy or die." Tying a rope around his waist, he told those on shore to pull him in if he sank, and cried out, "Stand by the rope, I am going to him." He then plunged in, swam out some ten rods, breaking the ice with his hands, seized the boy, who was sinking for the third time, carried him ashore, and restored him to his mother's arms.


*BUSINESS NOTICES.*

**THE DAY IS FIXED!**

*EDM. SNARE'S*

**PRIZE CONCERT**

**Will Positively take place, without fail, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.**

☞SECURE TICKETS SOON!☜

**COME ALONG!**

☞*The people attending Court will certainly call at*

**Prettyman's Daguerreotype Gallery,**

*and get a beautiful*

**Picture of Themselves.**

**Plain and Fancy Printing.**

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

**Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.**

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

**For Ready-Made Clothing,**

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

**Express Notice.**

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857. Agent.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.—The undersigned will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c. He will also arrange and state Administrators Accounts and attend to the passing of them before the Register. All will be done in legal form, in good style, and at moderate charges. JACOB MILLER.
Huntingdon, January 21, 1857.

A MERRY SLEIGH RIDE will be enjoyed by those who supply themselves with BELLS from the large assortment found at the Hardware Store of January 21, 1856. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

50 TONS BROAD TOP COAL just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1857. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.
January 14, 1857.

DEDICATION.—The M. E. Church in Huntingdon will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, February 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M. Services will be conducted by Revs. Bishop Waugh, J. A. Collins, Dr. T. Bowman, J. Poisal and others. A cordial invitation is extended to Preachers and people of contiguous charges. D. SHOAFF, Pastor.
Huntingdon, January 14, 1857.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned, accompanied by Prof. J. F. Stoddard, the "Distinguished Scholar and Friend of Popular Education," will be pleased to meet the teachers, directors, and citizens in their several localities as follows:

At Shirleysburg, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst.
At Scottsville, on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th inst.
At the Court-house in Huntingdon, on Saturday evening, the 17th inst.
At Alexandria, on Monday evening, the 19th inst.
At Shavers Creek Bridge, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.
At Manor Hill, on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst.
At Ennisville, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst.

Lectures will be delivered at each of these places by Prof. Stoddard on educational subjects of the highest importance to the community. Mr. Stoddard has probably had more experience in Normal Schools and Normal instruction, than any man in our State.

Our friends will favor us by procuring suitable places for our meetings. ALBERT OWEN.
Huntingdon, Jan. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Henry C. Walker, either by note or book account, will take notice that they are now in my hands, and that it will be economy on their part, to settle the same in a reasonably short time.

Assignee of H. C. Walker.
Alexandria, January 14, 1857.

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, and surrounding country, that he has opened a new Saddle and Harness establishment on Hill Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, two doors east of J. & W. Saxton's store, where he is prepared to furnish Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Bells, Whips, Girths, and every article belonging to his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. No credit will be given—his terms will be cash or country produce for all articles sold. His articles will be made of good material and in the best style. He invites customers to give him a call, and he will try to please them.

JOHN G. GILBERT.
Huntingdon, January 14, 1857.

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Merino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by
dec17 J. & W. SAXTON

PRIZE CONCERT.—Grand Distribution of Watches, Clocks, Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Pens, Fine Knives, Port Monnaies, Show Cases, Musical Instruments, and an endless variety of Fancy Articles.

☞Not actuated by any wish to speculate, but prompted solely by a desire of *closing out* his Jewelry and Fancy Store in Huntingdon, the subscriber will dispose of the above articles in the following manner:

The goods will be divided into 1000 shares. 1000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each. Each Ticket entitles the holder to one seat in a Grand Musical Concert valued alone at one dollar. To the purchaser of each ticket I will *give* one share of the above property to be distributed as follows:

One share valued at $150, consisting of 1 splendid Patent Lever, $25; 1 English Case, $100; 1 Mammoth Gold Pen, $5; 1 Eight-day Iron Clock, $10; 1 Gold Locket, $5; and 1 Gold Breast Pin, $5.

Two shares valued at $50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Patent Lever, $25; 1 Side Case, 10; 1 Pearl Inlaid Iron Clock, $10; and 1 Ladies Breast Pin, $5.

2d, consisting of 1 twenty-two keyed Accordeon, $10; 1 Eight-day Clock, $7; 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin, $12; 1 Reinglass Fan, $5; 1 Gold Pen, $3; and an assorted lot of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, $13.

Four shares valued at $25 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Watch, $12; 1 Show Case, $10; and 1 Gold Pen, $3.

2d, 1 Large Watch, $12; 1 Gold Locket, $8; and 1 Gold Pencil, $5.

3d, 1 Chrystal Seal, $13; 1 Gold Pen, $3; 1 pair Ear Rings, $6; and 1 fine Finger Ring, $3.

4th, 1 Colts Revolver, $20; and 1 box Mathematical Instruments, $5.

Eight shares valued at $12,50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Mantel Clock, Glass Cover, $7; 1 Accordeon, $3; and 1 Breast Pin, $2 50.

2d, consisting of 1 pair Ivory Mounted Pistols, $10; and 1 Ladies' Pencil, $2 50.

3d, consisting of 1 Horizontal Clock, (glass cover,) $7; 1 Ladies' Pearl Card Case, $4; and 1 Finger Ring, $1 50.

4th, consisting of 1 set of Mathematical Instruments $5; 1 set Silver P. Forks, $4; 2 Finger Rings, $3 50.

16 shares valued at $6 25 each, consisting of a lot of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

32 shares valued at $3,12 each, consisting of Jewelry, &c.
64 " " 1,56 " " " "
128 " " 78 " " " "
256 " " 39 " " " "
489 " " 10 " " " "

In addition to the articles already enumerated there will be distributed Brushes, Perfumery, Violin Bows, Fine Razors, Shaving Cases, Spectacles, and a variety of articles usually found in a store of this kind.

The Concert will take place on Friday, 23d day of January, inst. The music will be discoursed by the unrivaled Excelsior Brass Band, the pleasure of hearing which is estimated at one dollar, and is so conceded by all good judges.

Send your orders early and they will be promptly and honestly attended to EDM. SNARE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞AGENTS WANTED.—TERMS.—For 15 Tickets sold, one dollar in money, goods or ticket. For 25, two tickets. For 40, three tickets. For 50, four tickets. For 60, five tickets. For 70, six tickets. For 80, seven tickets. For 100, ten tickets. Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT of THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For any one of the four Reviews | $3 | per annum. |
| For any two of the four Reviews | 5 | " |
| For any three of the four Reviews | 7 | " |
| For all four of the Reviews | 8 | " |
| For Blackwood's Magazine | 3 | " |
| For Blackwood and three Reviews | 9 | " |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews | 10 | " |

*Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.*

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

**THE FARMER'S GUIDE**

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan7 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

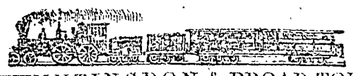

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., January 1, 1857, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of April next will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A | | Mr. Lasher |
| David O Anman | | | Harriet A L Lewis |
| | B | | Samuel Linn |
| Jacob Barrick | | | John Larky |
| John Baker | | | Wm C Leidy |
| John Brickit | | | M |
| | C | | Wm Moore |
| Samuel Crawford | | | J W Moore |
| Joseph S Camp | | | Henry Miller |
| Wm L Cunningham | | | Joseph McCoy |
| James M Clark 2 | | | James Moore |
| John Countryman | | | James McCully |
| Ferdinando Camilli | | | N |
| Frank Campbell | | | John Newkirk |
| E Cooper | | | Alex. Newell |
| Patrick Coil | | | P |
| Mary Crigh | | | J Porland Esq |
| | D | | R |
| M Douty, Esq | | | Mrs Jane Reed |
| Daniel J Dill 2 | | | Miss Julia Ross 2 |
| Mrs Matilda Dodson | | | Philip Ritter |
| | E | | Jane E Ramsey |
| Jackson Emerick | | | S |
| Miss Chloe Eddy | | | Howard Smith |
| Martha Eager. | | | Wm R. Smith 3 |
| | F | | Wm H H Snyder |
| George Fetter | | | Mrs M A Stewart |
| | G | | Mrs Sarah Smith |
| Mary Gilbrith | | | Mary Sullivan |
| David T Green | | | Dr J H Stewart |
| Hannah Graham | | | John Swarr or J Morrow |
| J W Grizzard 3 | | | George Smith |
| M Good | | | Mary Shoenfelt |
| | H | | T |
| Sarah A Hall | | | John Trunter 2 |
| J B Holmes | | | Alex Trontman |
| Josiah Hall | | | Nelson Timpkins |
| A G Henry | | | W |
| B F Houk | | | James Wilson |
| Matilda Hicks | | | Samuel Wright |
| Christian Herro | | | John A Witmer |
| | I & J | | Abram Wells |
| Geo. Irvin | | | Isaac Wolverton |
| A Ingraham | | | Wm H Wharton |
| | K | | Mary Walls 2 |
| W C Kocher | | | Barbara Wilcox |
| | L | | Caroline G. Watson |
| John Logan | | | |

☞Persons inquiring for letters on this list will please say they are advertised. WM. LEWIS, P. M.
Huntingdon, January 2, 1857.


A NEW BOOK FOR AG

# THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.



## HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

| STATIONS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | A. M. |
| Allaquippa | One trip a day. | Arrive | | 11.05 |
| Riddlesburg | | " | | 11.00 |
| | | A. M. | | |
| Saxton | Leave | 6.30 | " | 10.48 |
| Fishers' Summit | " | 6.46 | " | 10.28 |
| Rough & Ready | " | 7.04 | " | 10.07 |
| Coffee Run | " | 7.12 | " | 9.59 |
| Marklesburg | " | 7.28 | " | 9.42 |
| Pleasant Grove | " | 7.42 | " | 9.30 |
| M'Connellstown | " | 7.50 | " | 9.20 |
| Huntingdon | Arrive | 8.05 | Leave | 9.00 |
| | | P. M. | | |
| Allaquippa | Leave | 11.50 | Stay all night at Saxton. | |
| Riddlesburg | " | 11.56 | | |
| | Arrive | 12.12 | | P. M. |
| Saxton | Leave | 12.20 | Arrive | 5.44 |
| Fishers' Summit | " | 12.40 | " | 5.24 |
| Rough & Ready | " | 12.50 | " | 5.04 |
| Coffee Run | " | 1.00 | " | 4.54 |
| Marklesburg | " | 1.15 | " | 4.38 |
| Pleasant Grove | " | 1.28 | " | 4.26 |
| M'Connellstown | " | 1.36 | " | 4.16 |
| Huntingdon | Arrive | 2.00 | Leave | 4.00 |

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

## CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

## TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

## PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address

T. KIRK WHITE,
Nov. 12, 1856. President.

## WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to

HIGGINS & SON.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

## COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

## MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.

Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:

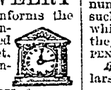
"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good business, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

## 500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.

Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

## PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

## NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of



GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

## FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## WANTED—A boy to learn Carriage Smithing. Also—a man to do the wood work of Carriages, &c. OWEN BOAT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

## DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

## DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

## IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, *—a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $6.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN,

Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

December 24, 1856.

## TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

## NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the last Will and Testament of JOHN SMILEY, late of Brady township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ISRAEL SMILEY.

December 24, 1856.

## WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

## THREE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—

A FARM of ninety acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Ehy, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn's Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consisting 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn's Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & BRO.

September 10, 1856-tf.

## TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

## THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimnzetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2½ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries; Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS.—To PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—*An Elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family!* ☞Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜

WANTED—Agents in every section of the United States and Canada, to circulate SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE, For Family Use—Entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, with about one thousand Engravings!!

This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

☞The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. It will be sold BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

☞Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

☞Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. ☞On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

☞Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.

☞In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular; and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a PRIME BENEFIT, and receive a FAIR COMPENSATION for their labor.

☞Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post-paid.)

ROBERT SEARS,
181 William Street, New York.

Dec. 10, 1856.

## THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We have just published a new edition of this popular and saleable work, and can now supply our agents and canvassers *without delay.*

Besides a complete History of the War, it includes the LIFE AND REIGN OF NICHOLAS I., with sketches of SCHAMYL, the Circassian Chief, and other distinguished characters; also, descriptions of Russian Society and Government, &c., &c., making one of the most interesting works ever published. It is beautifully illustrated with fine tinted plates, and bound in the best manner. We send a specimen copy with particulars of agency to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 24, 1856.

## COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of

Silks,
Shawls,
Talmas,
Dress Goods, and
Embroideries.

☞They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

## Dissolution of Partnership.—The co-*partnership heretofore existing under the firm* of Gleasgow & Steel, has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

WILLIAM GLASGOW,
WM. I. STEEL.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

☞The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

## THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.

Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

## ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

## FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

## THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

## BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

## SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

## GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

## LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent of SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

## NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

## PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

## NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

## LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., *would call the attention of the Ladies and others* to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856-4m.

## FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

1856. 1856. 1856

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. ☞EYRE & LANDELL,

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

## KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

## STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases, | $38 00 |
| Gold Lepines, | 24 00 |
| Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, | 12 00 |
| Silver Lepine, jewels, | 9 00 |
| Superior Quarters, | 7 00 |
| Gold Spectacles, | 7 00 |
| Fine Silver do. | 1 50 |
| Gold Bracelets, | 3 00 |
| Ladies' Gold Pencils, | 1 00 |
| Silver Tea Spoons, set, | 5 00 |
| Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder, | 1 00 |

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $30; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

## ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

## NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Conchlody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Conts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

## H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

## TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

## MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

## LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

## 40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856.

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

## DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebraud's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

## T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

## SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

## JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

## J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

## J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

## WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

## D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

## J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

## R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

## MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

## H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

## BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

## LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

## LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

## JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

## WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

## LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

## JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

## OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

## ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

## JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

## ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

## ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

## MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

## KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

## POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Haro Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

## CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

## DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS. No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

## UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

## ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

## ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

## BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

## MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

## HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

## KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

## BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

## GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

## SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

## SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

## FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

## LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

## SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## 500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

## 35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

## BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

## TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

## HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

## SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

## DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

## GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

## EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

## THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,

that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

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